135 approximately 40,000 tons yearly. It is used either as raw chopped phosphorite or processed as superphosphate. It is also used as a poultry food.

Limestone, clay and gypsum were being increasingly used in the domestic industries of independent Estonia. Unlimited quantities of clay enabled brick-kilns to produce high-quality bricks. The government supported and encouraged also the construction of brick buildings for safety purposes. Limestone is an old building material in Estonia and several centuries-old limestone walls and fortresses are still standing.

137 Timber. Estonia does not possess such forest riches as does Finland, but the yearly growth of Estonian forests (3.40 cubic meters per ha.) is greater than in Sweden (2.06) and Finland (1.77). Timber is used in Estonia's plywood,

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

137 paper and woodpulp industries, and also for heating.

376 "White Coal." The total power capacity of Estonian streams is about 170,000 HP per year. In 1939 only about 40 per cent of it was being exploited.

382 Plant Development and Expansion Capability. The oil-shale industry was founded in the first year of Estonian independence, 1918. At about the same time experimentation was begun for oil refinery from oil-shale. There were no mines nor oil refineries in czarist Russia. Among the plants which developed during Estonian independence should be mentioned four leading enterprises:

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473 First, Estonian Oil-Shale Industry, Inc. was reorganized from the State Oil-Shale Industry in 1936 by making it an incorporated enterprise